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URBAN DISTRICT OF HORBURY

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31st DECEMBER, 1954

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HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 5 4

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor G. Senior, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

Councillor J.M. Oddie, J.P.

Members of the Public Health Committee.

County Councillor H.B. Bennett (Chairman).
Councillor R. Bate (Deputy Chairman).
Councillor E. Briggs
Councillor P. Cooper
Councillor J. Coy
Councillor J. Goodband
Councillor J.M. Oddie, J.P.
Councillor H. Scott
Councillor G. Senior, J.P.
Councillor H. Wilkinson
Councillor F. Wilson, M.M., J.P.

Clerk to the Council:- Harry Senior Esq.,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Medical Officer, Area 13, West Riding County Council:-

Frederick G.E. Hill, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:-

Miss Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

Edwin F. Ritchley, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Divisional Health Office:

Windsor House, Queen Street, Morley.

West Riding County Council Nursing and other Staff employed in the
Urban District of Horbury:

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss J.M. Dyson.

Mrs. M.E. Crowther.

District Midwife:


Mrs. G. Cass.

Home Nurse:

Miss H. Bate.

Mental Health Social Worker:

Miss S. Appleyard.



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URBAN DISTRICT OF HORBURY.

Rateable Value as at 31.12.1954:	£41,691. 0s. 0d.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate:	Net.£161. 6s. 7d.
Area of District:	1,280 Acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate) Mid.1954	8,070
Number of inhabited houses (rate books):	2,905
Birth Rate:	14.62
Death Rate:	12.14
Infantile Death Rate expressed per 1,000 live births:	25.42

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Horbury Urban District Council.
Gentlemen:

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended December 31st, 1954.

The Medical Officer of Health for Horbury had resigned his appointment at the beginning of the year, being offered a new appointment, and his employment with Horbury terminated early in February, 1954.

In view of the vacancy created by this resignation, the West Riding County Council, in furtherance of their policy of reducing Health Divisions in the administrative County, proposed that the Ossett Division of which Horbury is a constituent member, should be amalgamated with the Morley Division.

The policy of the County has been adopted to effect economy in Divisional Administration, largely through reduction in staff - medical and clerical, and to effect this, the proposals entail the merging of the two Divisional offices and their separate staffs.

No curtailment of existing medical or welfare services is suggested or implied in the proposals.

A provisional agreement was reached to operate the County's proposals for a period and consequently as from February 1954, the Medical Officer of Health of Morley was appointed Acting Divisional Medical Officer to the existing Number 13 Division and also Acting Medical Officer of Health to the constituent County District Councils.

The Divisional Offices remained as before, established in each Division and carrying on the separate administration. Later, in 1955, agreement was reached on the County Council's proposals which were then accepted by the Ministry of Local Government.

Effect was given to the agreement by the merging of the Divisional offices and the amalgamation of the Divisions on July 1st, 1955.

An outstanding change during the year was effected through the transfer from the Ministry of Food (and Ministry of Labour) of the distribution of National Dried Milk and Ministry Vitamin Foods, through the Welfare services of the Local Health Authority, i.e., the West Riding County Council.

Essentially this involved adding National Dried Milk and the Vitamin preparations to those Dried Milk and accessory foods already distributed through the various clinics and Welfare Centres, but in practice this added greatly to the volume of work undertaken, and in cases to reorganisation of the times and places of distribution, and to assist in dealing with this, one whole-time clerk, previously so employed by the Ministry of Food, was transferred to the Divisional Health Staff of the then existing No.13 Division.

The date fixed for transfer of function to the Local Health Authority was June 1954 and this service continues.

The Annual Report for 1954 has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry and in the approved form.

In general, the Report submitted is a satisfactory one.

Referring to General Statistics, the Birth Rate shows an increase - having risen from 13.8 in 1953 to 14.62 in 1954.

The death rate also shows an increase - from 11.3 to 12.14.

The infantile mortality rate, although a figure tending to be variable where total numbers are small, nevertheless is an indication of existing general health conditions, has fallen in the year under review to 25.42, a figure now below the average for the country.

The maternal death rate for the year is nil.

The incidence of Infectious Diseases has been low; Measles alone, amongst infectious illness having been prevalent.

No case of acute poliomyelitis was recorded or notified, a satisfactory position in view of the prevalence of this condition.

No case of food poisoning was notified in Horbury, but 2 cases of dysentery were reported and these are considered as food borne infections.

Gastro-enteritis is an illness which has been prevalent during the year, for the most part in a mild form, but few notifications of this illness have been received in the Health Department.

Briefly, there has been no undue or excessive incidence of infectious disease during the year and no particular administrative action was called for.

In the body of the Report, some statistics relating to the School Health Service and the Maternity and Infant Welfare Services have been included.

These services in Horbury are provided and maintained in the Local Health Authority, i.e. the County Council.

The information afforded is of interest to those concerned with Local Sanitary Administration and reference to them shows that these services have been continued at an efficient level during the year.

In the Annual Report for 1953, a further falling off in the attendances at pre- and post-natal clinics was foreshadowed, but the figures given for 1954 show that these clinics are still well attended, and continue to be a useful service.

Water supplies have been adequate for domestic and industrial need and all tests have shown that the water is of good organic purity and free from contamination.

Continued progress in housing matters is reported in the report and the ratio of Council houses and in particular of post-war erection of Council houses, is satisfactory.

Action has again been taken in 1954 in respect of a number of individual unfit houses and closure or demolition has been effected in respect of most of those houses during the year.

In 1955, following a survey of the Urban District, a statement will have to be prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, setting out the present position in the area with regard to existing unfit houses, and including a further statement of the Authority's proposals for dealing with these houses.

The number of houses in Horbury remaining to be dealt with as unfit houses would appear to be few relative to the size and population of the District.

In conclusion I wish again to express my thanks to the Members of the Council and also to the officials of the Council for willing help and co-operation during the year.

I am

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F.G.E. HILL.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1954

Resident Population:

Registrar General's Estimate, Mid.1954

(8070)

BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	62	52	114
Illegitimate	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Total:	<u>66</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>118</u>
Birth Rate (Registrar General)			14.62
Corrected Birth Rate			16.77

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 42.37.

DEATHS.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	49	49	98
Death Rate (Registrar General)			12.14
Corrected Death Rate			13.28

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

Deaths under 1 year of age of all infants expressed
per 1,000 live births. 25.42

Deaths under 1 year of age:-

Legitimate Infants expressed per 1,000 legitimate live
births 17.54

Illegitimate Infants expressed per 1,000 illegitimate
live births 25.0

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN OF DEATHS. ANALYSIS.

Cause and Age Distribution.

	Under 1 year		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 29		30 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 74		75 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, Respiratory										2							2	
Cancer, Stomach											1		1	1			2	1
Cancer, Lungs and Bronchus										1			2				3	-
Cancer, Breast																1	-	1
Cancer, Others									2	1	1	1	1	1		-	3	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System													1	1	3	7	4	8
Coronary Disease and Angina									1	5	1	3	2	2	1	10	5	
Hypertension with Heart Disease											1					1	-	
Other Heart Disease											1	3	2	5	14	8	17	
Other Circulatory Disease													2				2	
Influenza													1			2		3
Pneumonia														2			2	-
Bronchitis												3		2	2	5	2	
Stomach Ulcer													1				1	
Nephritis and Nephrosis												1				1	-	
Hypertension of Prostate												1				1	-	
Congenital Malformation																1	-	
Accident												1		1		2	2	2
- Others											1	1	1	1	1	4	3	
TOTALS	3								3	12	4	21	12	13	30	49	49	

SECTION B

General Health Services

1. Laboratory Facilities.

The Medical Research Council Laboratory (Ministry of Health), which serves this Area is housed in the Health Department Offices of the County Hall at Wakefield.

This laboratory provides a comprehensive service for the purposes of Local Authorities and is conveniently situated for this Urban District.

Examinations carried out are chemical, biological and bacteriological and when certain special examinations are requested or indicated, the laboratory at Colindale is available.

Full advantage of this service has been taken during the year, particularly in respect of infectious diseases and in respect of food poisoning examinations.

Specimens and samples are sent to the laboratory not only by the Staff of the Department, but also from Medical Practitioners and others.

The Laboratory represents a service essential to the efficient carrying out of the duties of the Public Health Department and every advantage is taken of the facilities provided.

During the year, the advice of the Director of the Laboratory has been requested, and very valuable assistance has been afforded by the Director and his staff.

2. Ambulance Service.

The provision of ambulance services for Horbury is a duty of the Local Health Authority, i.e. the West Riding County Council.

The Service provided has met all local needs during the year and has been readily available on request.

3. Isolation Hospitals.

Isolation Hospital Bed provision is a responsibility of the Hospital Board. The accommodation which is available for cases of infectious diseases, provided in the light of modern experience and practice, has been satisfactory and sufficient for the demands made on it during the year.

The general arrangements are that cases are admitted to Snapethorpe Isolation Hospital, Wakefield, an Institution which is very conveniently near to this District.

Additional to this, cases of acute poliomyelitis are usually sent direct to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds and these cases are later transferred to a Special Orthopaedic Unit at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, if there is residual paralysis.

The admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals during the year is shown later in the Report.

4. General Hospital Accommodation.

Horbury is well placed in relation to General Hospitals. In Leeds, Wakefield and Dewsbury there are large comprehensive General Hospitals all of which accept patients from this District.

This is a satisfactory position in so far as urgent and acute cases are concerned.

For chronic sick, the position in respect of beds available is not so satisfactory and this is the position also with regard to the elderly and infirm.

Where accommodation is not available, shortage of Nursing Staff is often a factor seriously affecting the position.

5. Hospital After-Care.

The 1948 Health Services Act made Hospital After-Care the responsibility of the Local Health Authority.

The efficient discharge of this duty rests very largely on an effective liaison between the Hospitals and the staffs of Local Authorities.

In practice, the Hospital or Institution usually initiates the operation of the Local Health Authority Service in individual cases by requests for after-care.

At the same time information is afforded of the history and illness of the patient concerned.

In some cases, information may come through a member of the Health Department Staff - usually a Health Visitor, to whom has been assigned the particular duty of acting as Liaison Officer to one or more Hospitals, and in the discharge of this duty, the Health Visitor will be in close and constant touch with the Hospitals to which she is assigned, and with the Hospital Staffs, Medical and Welfare.

Hospital After-care is a service which is making increasing demands on the resources of the Local Health Authority, and on the Nursing, Welfare and other staff concerned.

6. Domiciliary Nursing.

The practice here remains substantially that described in previous annual reports.

One Nurse is employed for full time duty in Horbury and additional assistance is given by other Nursing staff as required. The Home Nurses services are available on medical request, and in emergency or where her services are urgently required, on direct request.

A summary of the Home Nursing Service afforded in Horbury in 1954 is given in the following statement.

<u>Cases</u>	<u>No. of Cases Attended</u>	<u>Total Visits Paid</u>
Medical conditions	72	2185
Surgical conditions	47	973
Tuberculosis	3	66
Maternity	1	17
	<u>123</u>	<u>3241</u>

As compared with 1953, in that year a total of 131 cases were attended by Home Nurses in Horbury and 2852 total visits were made to these patients.

7. Maternity Services.

(a) Institutional.

Lying-in accommodation for Horbury residents is available in several institutions in neighbouring areas.

In general, such cases are booked at the County General Hospital, Staincliffe, but other accommodation is available both for cases where such accommodation is required on medical grounds or in emergency, also where home social conditions make in-patient accommodation necessary or desirable.

Reference is made in particular to the County General Hospital at Wakefield, the Leeds Maternity Hospital, and Manygates Hospital, Wakefield.

Our records show that there were 123 notified births in 1954 and that 80 mothers were admitted to institutional beds for confinement, a percentage of 65.5 of the total births.

In 1953, the percentage was 52, representing 61 of the total notified births.

Figures given over recent years show an increasing need and an increasing preference for institutional accommodation rather than for confinement in the home.

(b) Domiciliary.

Turning now to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, we find the figures show again a falling away in the total number of Mothers confined at home.

The total number of mothers attended by the Domiciliary Midwives is shown as 43, compared with 53 in the previous year.

There is one Domiciliary Midwife resident in Horbury and statistics given for the year 1954 are as follows:

Total number of cases, 1954 43

Nursing Service given as

(a) Midwife in 41 cases

(b) Maternity Nurse in 2 cases.

7. Maternity Services contd.

(b) Domiciliary, continued.

Of the cases shown overleaf, the number where medical assistance was sought by the midwife were:- 8

No. of cases shown over where gas and air analgesia was given:- 38

Corresponding figure for 1953:- 35

This again is a considerable improvement over 1953 when of 53 domiciliary cases 35 accepted gas and air analgesia.

Maternal Mortality.

Again in 1954, no death from maternal causes was recorded.

The maternal death rate for England and Wales for 1954 is recorded as 0.69 per 1,000 total births.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year.

Premature Babies.

Special arrangements are made for the immediate care of premature born babies.

Specially trained midwives are available to undertake the care of the infant and a special premature baby cot of approved type and with necessary equipment is kept immediately available.

The birth of 6 premature babies - born alive, was notified during the year.

Of these, 2 had a birth weight between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 lbs. and 4 had a birth weight between 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The records show that of the 6 babies prematurely born, all had survived for 28 days at the end of the year.

8. Home Helps.

The establishment of Home Helps has again been increased and in respect of the Division 13 for the year, the establishment rose from the equivalent service of 17 whole-time Home Helps to 19.

Of these, allocated throughout the Divisional Area of Wakefield Rural District, Horbury Urban District and Ossett Borough, the employment in Horbury was as follows:-

<u>Cases, Classification</u>	<u>No. of individual cases where Home Help was given</u>	<u>Total Hours.</u>
Maternity Cases	15	1419
Acute Illness	11	1086
Chronic Illness, Aged Infirm	36	4253
	<u>62</u>	<u>6758</u>

This Service has now become an important part of our Welfare Services and again comment must be made on the growing demand, especially for help for chronic sick and for the aged and infirm.

The demand is indeed indicated when we see that the average number of hours per week allocated to each case has fallen well below 4 hours.

9. Mental Health.

Mental Health Social Workers, employed by the Local Health Authority, are engaged in the Service and one worker devotes part of her time regularly to the Horbury Area.

Briefly, there is a division of this work into two categories.

There are the cases under statutory supervision, cases that have been reported to the Mental Deficiency Authority, and there are patients who are classified as suffering from Mental Illness.

There were 15 patients under statutory supervision and of these, 8 were in regular employment.

Three adult males were under voluntary supervision. Two were in full-time and one in part-time employment.

One patient on licence had to be recalled to hospital because of unsatisfactory conduct but a second patient on licence was making an effort to obtain discharge by working regularly and displaying more reliable behaviour.

Two patients were admitted to hospital, one on transfer from guardianship because the father became physically and mentally incapable of caring for him and no other person could be found who was willing to do so.

One child was attending the Wakefield Occupation Centre.

There is an acute shortage of institutional beds for these patients.

It is anticipated that an Occupation Centre will be established in the Nursery Hutment at Croft House, Ossett, premises previously used as the Divisional Office for No.13 Health Division of the County Council Authority.

New and existing Mental Hospital cases in which after-care service was provided numbered 8.

10. Infant Welfare.

An Infant Welfare Centre is held weekly in the Congregational Sunday Schoolroom in Tithe Barn Street.

The clinic is held each Monday afternoon from 2 - 4 p.m.

Figures in respect of attendances of infants and toddlers at this Welfare Centre were as follows:-

(1)	Total attendances of children under 1 year of age	1405
(2)	Total attendances of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	899
	Total attendances (1954)	<u>2304</u>
	Average attendance per session -	48.
(3)	Children attending for the first time in 1954 who at the date of their first attendance were:-	
	Under 1 year of age	92
(4)	Individual children attending whose ages were between 1 and 5 years	163

These figures show an increase over the figures given for 1953 when the total overall attendances were shown as 2265.

Infant Welfare contd.

Generally clinic attendances show a tendency to fall to some extent, due to the altering facilities for medical service and attention due to all groups of the resident population, and to the operation of various social factors.

Again we wish to express appreciation of the services of the Voluntary Workers in the Clinic.

DISTRIBUTION OF DRIED MILK, etc. AT THE HORBURY INFANT WELFARE CENTRE, 1954.

A summary statement of the sales and free issues made at the Centre is shown in this table:-

Cow and Gate Dried Milk	518	tins
Ostermilk Brand Dried Milk	1403	tins
Horlicks Malted Milk	282	bottles
Ovaltine	187	tins
Trufood Dried Milk	35	tins
Farex	115	pkts.
Robinsons Groats	119	pkts.
Scotts Pack	73	pkts.
Virol	139	cartons
Robsoup	33	pkts.
Rose Hip Syrup	6	bottles
Glucose	173	pkts.

Additionally, Ministry of Food Products were distributed as follows:-

National Dried Milk	1400	tins
Orange Juice	1649	bottles
Cod Liver Oil	326	bottles
Vitamin A. & D. Capsules	101	pkts.

The distribution of these Ministry of Food Milks and accessory foods has been taken over throughout the administrative County by the Local Health Authority and distribution centres have been established in the various clinics, welfare centres and elsewhere.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

One combined clinic for these services is held weekly in Horbury, again in the Congregational Sunday School Room in Tithe Barn Street.

This clinic is held on Thursday afternoons, from 2 p.m. onwards.

Attendances at Local Authority pre and post-natal clinics continue to drop, and over a period of recent years have dropped very appreciably.

This is due entirely to the alternative provision made for Midwifery under the National Health Service and the special provision made in that legislation for general medical practitioners to undertake this work.

Our figures for the Horbury Clinic for 1954 are as follows:-

(a) Pre-natal attendances;

(1) No. of individual mothers who attended in 1954 -	34
(2) Total attendances made by the mothers referred to in (1)	134

Average attendance per session

3

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics, contd.

(b) Post-natal clinic.

(1) Number of individual mothers who attended in 1954	8
(2) Total attendances	9

Health Visitors' Home Visiting.

In recent years there has been a change in the employment of Health Visitors in their Local Authority Duties.

The routine visiting of infants and toddlers has been modified and selective visiting is encouraged.

The same practice applies to the attendances of infants and toddlers at Clinics and Centres.

On the other hand many additional duties have become the responsibilities of Health Visitors, chiefly as Health Educators, and as Social Workers in the care of various handicapped and other persons such as the aged and again in the supervision of problem families and so on.

Their work becomes one of increasing importance and responsibility in the Welfare Scheme.

An intimate acquaintance with home conditions remains and will continue to remain an important factor in the work of the Health Visitor and the following statement indicates the extent of that visiting in Horbury during the year under review.

Visits:

(1) <u>To Expectant Mothers:</u>	
(a) First Visits	12
(b) Subsequent Visits	2
Total	<u>14</u>
(2) <u>To children under 1 year of age:</u>	
(a) First Visits	143
(b) Subsequent Visits	<u>194</u>
Total	<u>337</u>
(3) <u>To children aged 1 to 5 years:</u>	
Total Visits	285
(4) Other Visits, (Old persons, problem families, etc.)	<u>469</u>
Total Visits	<u>1105</u>

11. School Health Service.

The school population of Horbury as at the end of the year 1954 was - 1288

Routine and other medical examinations of these children carried out during the year were as follows:-

School	No. of half-day sessions devoted to School Medical Inspections.	No. of children examined		Total.
		Routine	Non-Routine	
Horbury Secondary Modern	7	79	130	209
Horbury Bridge C.E.	1	14	6	20
Horbury St. Peter's Infants	6	116	51	167
Horbury St. Peter's Mixed	7	115	24	139
Horbury Junior Mixed	1	18	10	28
	<u>22</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>563</u>

The routine inspections carried out and shown above are a statutory obligation and records of these examinations are made in a prescribed form and forwarded to the Ministry of Education.

The nutrition of the school children, as ascertained at the Medical Inspections is recorded and the findings are summarized as follows:-

Classification of scholar examined.	<u>Nutritional Classifications.</u>		
	A. Good Nutrition	B. Normal Nutrition	C. Defective or Poor Nutrition.
Entrants	64	17	0
Intermediate Examinations	154	58	3
Leavers	32	14	0
Totals.	250	89	3
Percentage of totals examined.	73%	26%	.88%

These figures in A and B vary with the judgement of the individual medical examiner but the figures given under C tend to an accurate assessment of definite defective malnutrition or undernourishment.

The figures here are low relative to the numbers examined.

Cleanliness Survey.

Cleanliness surveys are carried out by the School Nurses and the practice is to examine each child in attendance at school once in each term.

Where uncleanly conditions are found - chiefly nits in the hair and occasional lice - parents are warned to remedy the conditions found and to this end parents are assisted, but in some cases of persistent and recurrent neglect, exclusion from school and other measures to ensure cleanliness are necessary.

Cleanliness Surveys, 1954:-

<u>School</u>	<u>No.on roll</u>	<u>No.found uncleanly</u>	<u>Percentage found uncleanly.</u>
Horbury Bridge C/E.	47	1	2.12
Horbury Clifton Infants	117	5	4.26
Horbury Council Infants	97	5	5.15
Horbury Council Junior Mixed	48	0	0.0
Horbury Secondary Modern	405	31	7.65
Horbury St.Peters	100	11	1.1
Horbury St.Peter's Junior Mixed	474	25	5.27

School Clinic for Minor Ailments, Inspections and Treatment.

This clinic is held on Monday and Thursday morning in each week.

Total number of sessions held	85
Total attendances of children	1333

Average attendance per session	15.7
--------------------------------	------

Other clinic services available for school age and under-school-age children in Horbury:

The Central Clinic for Horbury is held at Croft House, Ossett. Children from Horbury attend the Clinic for special examination, that is for handicapped and educationally sub-normal special examinations.

There is a dental clinic at Croft House and a Speech Therapy Clinic.

There is no Ultra-violet Light Clinic.

A Consultant Clinic for Eye and Visual Defects is held in the County Medical Officer's Department at Wakefield and school-age and under-school-age children requiring consultant services are referred to this clinic by special appointment.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1954.

Summary of Cases Notified During the Year.

	Total Cases Notified	School Children Only	No. admitted to Hospital	No. Died.
Scarlet Fever	8	4	5	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	1	-	-
Measles	54	32	-	-
Cerebo-Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	6	-	4	1
Tuberculosis - Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	78	38	9	1

The only notifiable infectious disease prevalent in 1954 was measles and the figure of 54 notifications given is an understatement of the number of cases occurring.

Of the cases notified, 32 are recorded as being children of school age.

8 cases of Scarlet Fever were recorded of whom 4 were in school-children, and of the total of eight, 5 were admitted to hospital.

No case of acute poliomyelitis was reported during the year, which however, was not a year of high incidence of this disease.

2 cases of Dysentery were notified. These were of the mild type so prevalent, and here again no reliance can be placed on this figure as indicating the actual number of cases which may have occurred during the year.

Mild dysentery is one of the commonest illnesses occurring - a proportion only coming under medical observation or treatment, and of these, in only a fraction of the cases is a positive diagnosis made. The condition involves a lot of minor illnesses and amongst the mild cases, some cases of severe type and symptoms occur. Investigations disclose carriers, often persistent, particularly where the more dangerous infections are concerned, and such carriers are often resistant to treatment and are a potential and real source of danger where food handling is concerned.

In this connection it is noted that no case of food poisoning was notified during the year, but in this connection the reference I have made to the occurrence of cases of gastro-enteritis must be borne in mind, conditions of food borne infection so often if not strictly cases of food poisoning.

Food Poisoning Return (As submitted to the Ministry of Health)

Total No. of outbreaks	No. of cases	No. of Deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with no. of outbreaks of each.	Food involved with no. of out- breaks of each.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Age Group Incidence and Analysis of Notifiable Diseases.

Disease	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65plus	Total
Diphtheria													Nil
Scarlet Fever				1	2	4			1				8
Erysipelas											1		1
Putrid Pyrexia										1			1
Pneumonia													Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													Nil
Dysentery							1			1			2
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary									2	2	2		6
Non-Pulmonary													Nil
Whooping Cough				5		1							6
Cerebo-Spinal Fever													Nil
Measles	1	5	9	4	3	32							54
Poliomyelitis													Nil
Food Poisoning													Nil
TOTALS	1	5	9	10	5	37	1	-	3	4	3	-	78

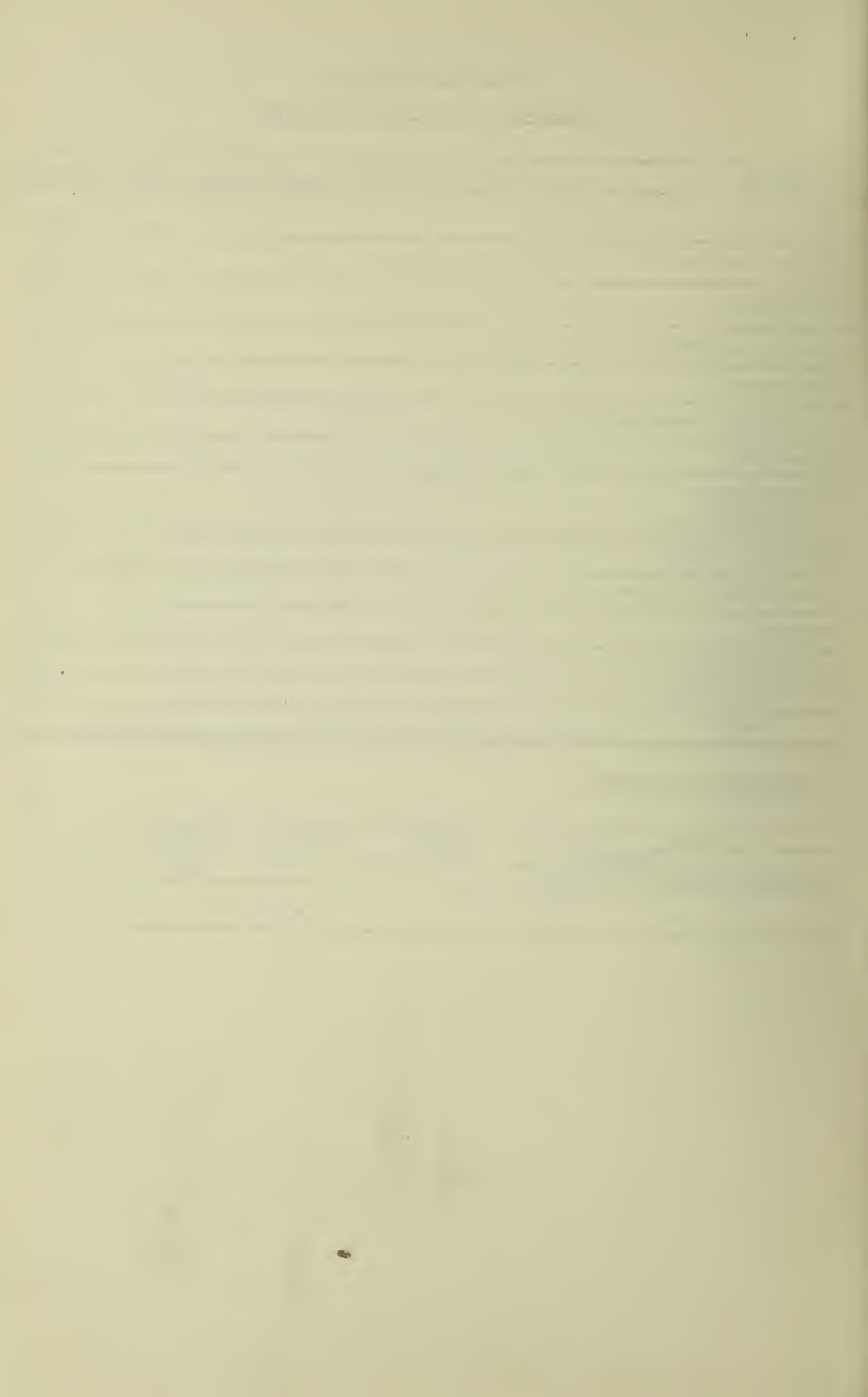
AGE GROUP MORTALITY

Analysis of Notifiable Diseases.

DISEASE	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total
Diphtheria									Nil
Scarlet Fever									Nil
Erysipelas									Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia									Nil
Pneumonia									Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									Nil
Dysentery									Nil
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary Non-Pulmonary							1		1 Nil
Whooping Cough									Nil
Cerebro-Spinal Fever									
Measles									Nil
Poliomyelitis									Nil
Food Poisoning									Nil
Total							1		1

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified	Cases		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	Treated At Home	Hospital				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-



TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1954.

	<u>Notifications</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Pulmonary	6	1
Non-Pulmonary	-	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>

AGE GROUPS	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 - 1								
1 - 5								
5 - 15								
15 - 25								
25 - 35	1	1						
35 - 45	2							
45 - 55	1				1			
55 - 65		1						
65 and upwards								
TOTALS	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Although our records show that no cases of diphtheria have been reported for a number of years, still a continuing effort must be made to ensure the protection of the susceptible population, chiefly young children.

This is the more important with decreased facilities for national protection developing.

The position in Horbury remains satisfactory. During 1954, 94 children received a full primary immunizing treatment and 137 children, chiefly children commencing school life, having had a primary treatment earlier, received a re-inforcing or booster treatment.

According to the records in the Department, of the total number of children under 15 years of age in Horbury, at the end of 1954, 1222 had received a full course of treatment.

These figures show that 70.75% of the local child population had received this protective treatment.

This is certainly an improvement on the figure given for 1953 - 67.4%, but still is not a fully satisfactory position.

VACCINATIONS AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Few vaccinations were undertaken during the year:

Vaccinations recorded were as follows:-

No.to children under 1 year	4
" " " 1 to 5 years	2
" " " 5 to 15 years	0
Other persons	0
Total	<u>6</u>

3 persons received re-vaccination.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

Fewer children received this treatment during 1954 according to our records; 39 as compared with 59 in 1953.

It must be noted, however, that under the scheme of the Local Health Authority, no child over 4 years of age is eligible for the treatment, and further, in any child under 4 years of age, the treatment must not be combined with other treatment, e.g. diphtheria immunization.

In view of this it is felt that other children may have received treatment privately and of whom we have no record.

6 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, no one of these had received protective treatment.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(a) Water Supply.

Horbury has no water supply of its own and water distributed through the mains is supplied by agreement by Wakefield City Corporation, by Dewsbury Corporation and through Batley Corporation.

All water supplied is treated by filtration and the water is a chlorinated one.

Water has been available in adequate quantity throughout the year for domestic and for industrial users.

Samples are taken and submitted for bacteriological examinations and for chemical examinations.

Additionally, samples are examined for lead content and also for lead solvency.

No adverse reports were received following the examination of the samples submitted, and the reports indicated that the waters were satisfactory in respect of purity and fitness for domestic use.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

New Provisions of Sewers in 1954:

113 linear yards of 6" sewer and
193 linear yards of 9" sewer at Stannard Mill Estate, (New Council Housing).

No other additions were made in 1954 and no improvements to existing sewers were carried out.

Outstanding requirements are for the reconstruction of the Horbury Bridge Sewer.

Proposals for this work to be done are before the Council and other proposals for consideration are the improvement and partial reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works at Dudfleet. 24 houses only, now remain unconnected to sewers.

(c) Housing.

In 1954 new houses were provided in Horbury as follows:-


By Horbury Council	26
By the West Riding Council for Police Service	22
By Private Enterprise	16
Total	<u>64</u>

The present position with regard to Council Houses is that 449 houses were erected pre-war and 344 have been erected post-war, giving a total of 793 Council houses now in the Urban District.

A problem of unfit houses does remain and in 1955, the Council will have an obligation to submit a report on the ascertained unfit houses in the area and also proposals for dealing with these houses, whether by repair or by closure or demolition.

In 1954 representations were made to the Council in respect of 16 houses and during the year 5 unfit houses were closed and 11 unfit houses were demolished.

In all cases, action was taken in respect of houses as individual houses.


HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

F O R T H E Y E A R

1954

E.F. Richley, M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.,
Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.



HORPURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1954

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor G. Senior, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J.M. Oddie, J.P.

HEALTH
HEALTH COMMITTEE

County Councillor H.V. Bennett (Chairman

Councillor R. Bate

Councillor E. Briggs

Councillor J. Coy

Councillor P. Cooper

Councillor J. Goodhand

Councillor J.M. Oddie, J.P.

Councillor H. Scott

Councillor G. Senior, J.P.

Councillor H. Wilkinson

Councillor F. Wilson, J.P., M.M.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

Frederick G.E. Hill, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

Edwin F. Richley, M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Junior Clerk

A.M. Barker

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1954.

October, 1955.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Horbury Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my TENTH ANNUAL REPORT dealing with the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year 1954.

Under the following headings I give a brief report relating thereto, and where appropriate tables are contained in the report, they are numbered.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

The total number of visits in the district shows a total reduction of 146 less visits than the previous year. The table of visits analysis shows 189 less visits to nuisances and re-visits, 36 less to disinfestations, 75 less to factories, 24 less to infectious diseases, 47 less to rat and mouse infestations, 48 less to salvage, 15 less to petroleum. No action was taken regarding the inspection of Hairdressers' Shops, Food Hawkers, Rag Flock Acts, Milk Samples, Water Samples (bacteriological), ice cream.

On the other hand, 63 more visits were made to food shops, 18 more to drainage work, 180 to slaughterhouses, and included in the miscellaneous figure of 87 are a large number of interviews, etc., with owners and builders regarding demolition property. (Table 1.)

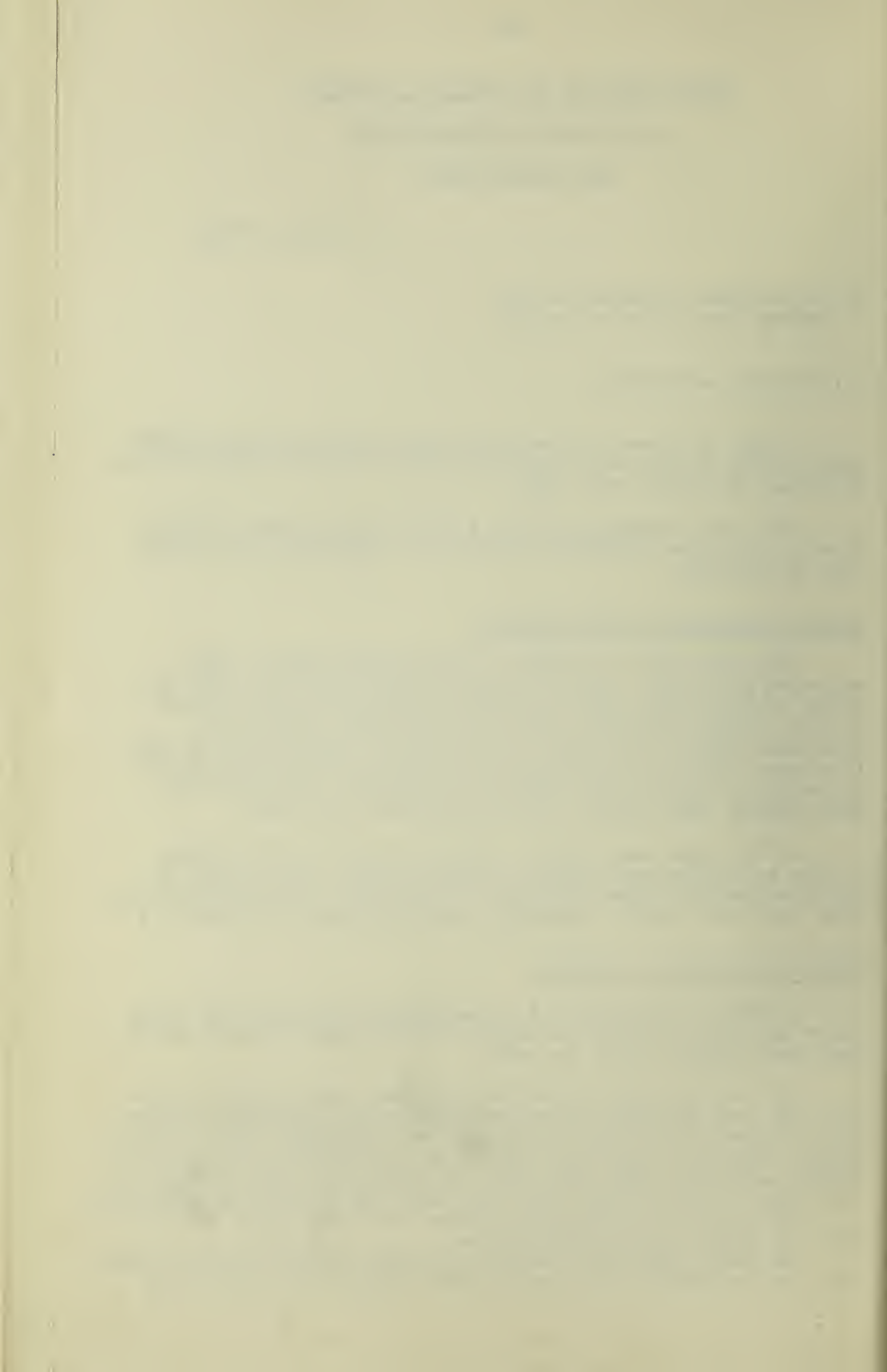
REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly collection has been maintained through-out the year, and we have been fortunate in keeping the two refuse vehicles on the road every working day of the year.

The outside staff have worked very hard, and, in spite of the fact that over 100 houses have been added to the collection service, there has been no increase in the staff of 5 loaders, 2 drivers and 1 tipman. Additional houses have meant that ashbins have been emptied on 138,018 occasions (4,800 more than last year) and a total tonnage of 2,877 tons of refuse tipped (220 tons more than last year). (Table No.2)

The whole of the townships' refuse has been disposed of at the Sand and Gravel Tip, Horbury Junction.

One small quarry has already been filled in and levelled on this site, but the present quarry necessitates tipping into water which



has insufficient movement at the outlet. As a result an offensive smell has been created due to hydrogen sulphide. Seen in bulk the water appears black and constantly emits bubbles of gas. Fortunately, the site is more or less isolated and it is hoped to complete the first layer of refuse across the entire surface within a reasonable period of time. When this has been completed, a second layer of refuse will be tipped and sealed, but the future tipping of refuse into undrainable wet pits should be discontinued.

SALVAGE

The price of waste paper has remained steady throughout the year and the system of piece work baling has been most satisfactory. The annual tonnage of waste paper salvaged has once again increased. This increase has been steadily maintained since 1945, when the tonnage was 48, to the present year figure of 133. After deducting all costs against this service, a profit of £114 was shown. (Table No. 3).

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The efforts made to prevent unsound or contaminated foodstuffs from food shops reaching the consumers will be seen by the varied list of articles which have been destroyed under supervision and shown in Table No. 4. The total weight of these foodstuffs is more than 7 cwt.

On the 5th of July, the practice of private slaughtering of food animals re-commenced, and after various meetings and consultations with butchers in the area, it was decided to licence one private slaughter house. Two further applications for licences were turned down by the Health Committee on public health grounds. Two of the local butchers use the present slaughter house, which was constructed in 1935, and at the moment considerable extensions are taking place to enable a much larger throughput at this slaughterhouse. Since July much time has been spent in this slaughterhouse. The practice of ante-mortem inspection is of great value for it aids in the detection of animals suffering from scheduled or infectious diseases which are communicable to man, and is also of great value in the prevention of food poisoning outbreaks, for many of these outbreaks can be traced to the consumption of meat animals slaughtered while obviously ill, but whose carcasses and organs may show little noticeable change on post-mortem examination. The routine post-mortem examination should be carried out as soon as possible after dressing of the carcass is completed, for carcasses of beef and pork set rapidly, and if this examination be delayed, particularly in cold weather, the examination of the carcass lymph nodes is rendered more difficult.

For the period July 1954 until January 1955, I acted as a Certifying Officer for the Ministry of Food in connection with the Food Fatstock Guarantee Scheme at this slaughterhouse, and during that period I certified 128 pigs for guarantee payment, and the Council received £6. 16. 0d for the work I carried out. This covered an interim period and the work is now done by the Ministry themselves. In my opinion this is correct procedure, and the work of meat inspection should not be carried on in conjunction with payment certification.

A table is given in this report which shows the number of animals slaughtered and the quantity of meat condemned. All condemned meat is destroyed in the small incinerator at the refuse tip. (Table No. 5).

The quality of animals slaughtered for human consumption in this district has been extremely good, and the comparative amount of condemned meat is therefore small. I have received the fullest co-operation from all persons engaged on slaughtering, and the most hygienic practices have been observed at all times.

FACTORIES

Under the Factories Acts it is the duty of the Local Authority to enforce Health (General Provisions) Sections relating to sanitary conveniences,

cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation, drainage of floors and means of escape in case of fire. In addition to these duties the opportunity is taken during factory visits to inspect canteen facilities and give advice regarding emission of excessive boiler smoke.

On the register for this district there are 74 factories, and during the year under review, 22 visits were made and 8 written notices served to remedy defects. I feel that at least one annual inspection should be made to all factories. (Table No. 6).

DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Practically the whole of the sanitary conveniences in connection with residential and business premises in the district are on the water carriage system, with the exception of a small number of pail closets which are inconvertible owing to the fact that they are situated in outlying parts of the district where sufficient sewers are not available.

Drainage work has shown a steady increase during the year, and with the introduction of improvement grants will continue to increase. The benefits derived from indoor sanitation and the provision of bathrooms are being greatly appreciated, and the financial grant makes conversion an attractive proposition to owners.

During the year 306 yards of additional sewers were laid (Stannard Well Lane).

During February a report was submitted on the condition of the public conveniences, and as a result the public urinal in Westfield Road was re-conditioned, new stalls and flushing apparatus being fitted. The flushing apparatus in Tithe Barn Street public urinal was also improved pending a decision as to the complete re-building or dis-use of this building. Damage was caused to the public conveniences at High Street, the slot lock broken and sparge pipes ripped off the urinal walls. The police were informed, but unfortunately the offenders could not be traced.

HOUSING

During the year 26 houses were erected by the local authority and 38 by private enterprise. These figures are significant in the fact that for the first time since 1948 (when this return was first required) more houses have been built privately than by the local authority.

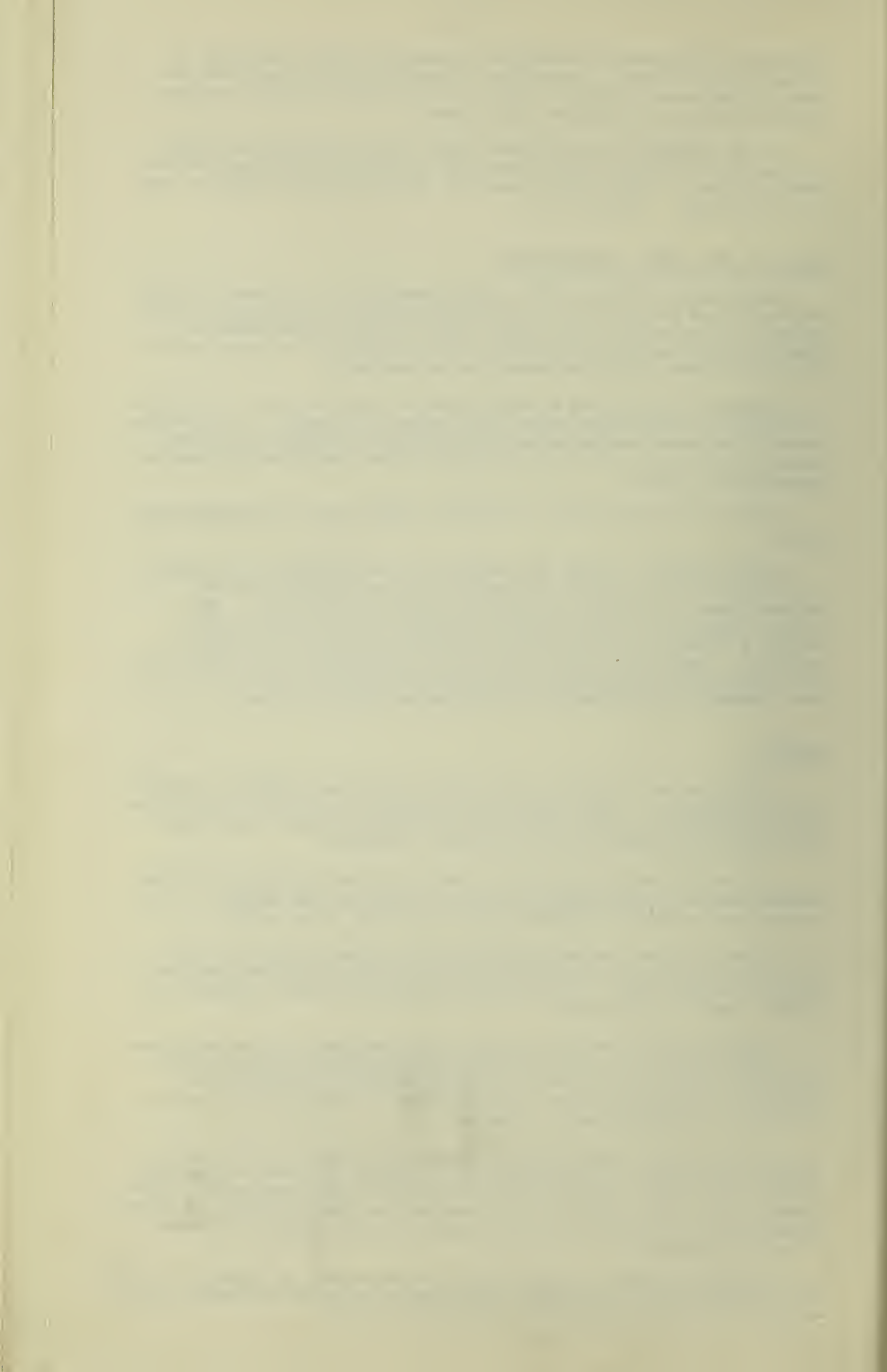
302 private dwelling houses were inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts for defects and 487 visits were made for this purpose. 229 defects were remedied by informal action and one by formal action.

Representations were made and action taken under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 and the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, in sixteen cases. In eleven cases Demolition Orders were made and in five cases Closing Orders.

Approximately 100 houses are still to be dealt with in clearance Areas. It is hoped that these can be dealt with during the next five years, but much will depend upon the rate of detailed inspection, preparation of information, clearance of site and re-building on existing sites, coupled with that overwhelming factor - finance.

It will be seen from the Housing Application (Table No. 7) that the number of applicants on the register at 31st March, 1955, are 62 more than at 31st March, 1954, in spite of the fact that 22 houses were re-let, 31 new tenants were housed, and in 6 cases young persons already residing in Council houses and on the housing lists, were granted tenancy owing to the deaths of parent occupiers.

In every case where a Council house becomes vacant, an inspection is made for cleanliness and a record made, and before a new tenant is granted a house, a report on the existing housing accommodation is made.



PETROLEUM ACTS

There are twenty-one premises in the Urban District licensed for the storage of either petroleum spirit or mixtures in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Consolidation Acts, 1928, and 1936, viz: nineteen for the storage of petroleum spirit and two for the storage of cellulose paint.

The petroleum spirit is stored in underground steel tanks fitted with pumps, while on the remaining premises it is kept in steel drums stored in specially constructed fireproof above ground stores.

PESTOLOGY, DISINFECTION AND RODENT CONTROL

23 inspections were made in connection with infestations with cockroaches, wood beetles, etc. During the twelve months many types of spiders and beetles have been brought to the Department for identification, but wood beetle still seems to be the most prevalent and is one of the most difficult to eradicate.

The disinfection of all premises after cases of infectious disease is carried out after the removal of the patient to the isolation hospital, or after recovery if nursed at home, the method used being formaldehyde vapour.

Premises are also disinfested, on request, after deaths from other causes.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, 25 properties were inspected as a result of notification of the presence of rats or mice, 34 by survey under the Act, and 453 premises when visited primarily for some other purpose.

31 infestations were found and dealt with.

During June a 10% sewer treatment was carried out. 35 manholes were baited and one complete take was recorded. As a result of this a block control treatment was carried out, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued an exemption certificate from further sewer treatment during the remainder of the current financial year ending 31st March, 1955, provided that the baiting of adjacent manholes in connection with surface treatments was undertaken.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The research station in Horbury covers the areas Ossett Borough, Wakefield Rural and Horbury Urban.

At Carr Lodge Park are situated the deposit gauge, lead peroxide apparatus and rainwater gauge. The smoke filter is situated at the Sewage Works.

Monthly samples are submitted to the Public Analyst at Bradford, and filter papers and records to the County Medical Officer's Department, Wakefield.

This year has been an exceptionally bad one as far as air pollution is concerned, and in particular with regard to grit deposit. The average grit deposit during the four years 1950-53 was 154 tons per square mile. During 11 months of 1954 the deposit was 196 tons per square mile.

There can be no question of the harm, loss and nuisance caused by grit and dust. It is directly responsible for a great part of the damage caused by smoke as we experience it, whether to human health and happiness or to materials or in regard to productive efficiency.

Figures taken from the Report of the Working Party which investigated the work of Sanitary Inspectors showed that only 1.3% of their time could be

given to smoke abatement, whilst more than half could give no time at all. Until there is an improvement in this direction, it is unlikely there will be much improvement in air pollution.

Just before Parliament adjourned for the summer recess, the Clean Air Bill was published. The Bill gives effect to the principal recommendations in the Report of the Committee on Air Pollution under the Chairmanship of Sir Hugh Beever. Points included in the Bill are the prohibition of the emission of smoke as dark as, or darker than Shade 2 of the Ringlemann Chart, the control of new furnaces, the emission of grit and dust, and the creation of smoke control areas. When this Bill becomes an Act and has to be administered by Local Authorities it is obvious there must be staff and time to deal with the problem if the results are to be satisfactory.

Tables Nos. 8 and 9 show the records of atmospheric pollution and rainfall.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal action was taken in two instances during the year. In May I submitted evidence at Wakefield Court when three boys were prosecuted for breaking into the Council hut on the refuse tip. In each case the boys were discharged on payment of £1. 3. 6d.

In October it was necessary to lay evidence and institute proceedings against a property owner for the non-compliance with a notice served under the Public Health Act. The owner was ordered to carry out the repairs within 28 days and pay £6. 15. 6d costs.

In conclusion, my thanks are tendered to all those who have given me help and encouragement in my efforts to cope with the difficulties of the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

E.F. RICHLEY.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year:-

Nuisances and Re-visits	957
Housing	487
Food Shops	223
Choked drains and drainage work in progress	76
Disinfestation	23
Demolition work in progress	32
Atmospheric Pollution	411
Factories and Workshops	22
Public Houses	4
Bakehouses	6
Fried Fish Shops	5
Ice Cream Premises	4
Piggeries	4
Infectious Diseases	30
Rat and Mouse Infestations	163
Refuse Tip	37
Refuse Collection	79
Salvage	110
Water Samples (Chemical)	1
Petroleum	9
Slaughterhouses	180
Miscellaneous	87
Allocation Centre	13

2,963

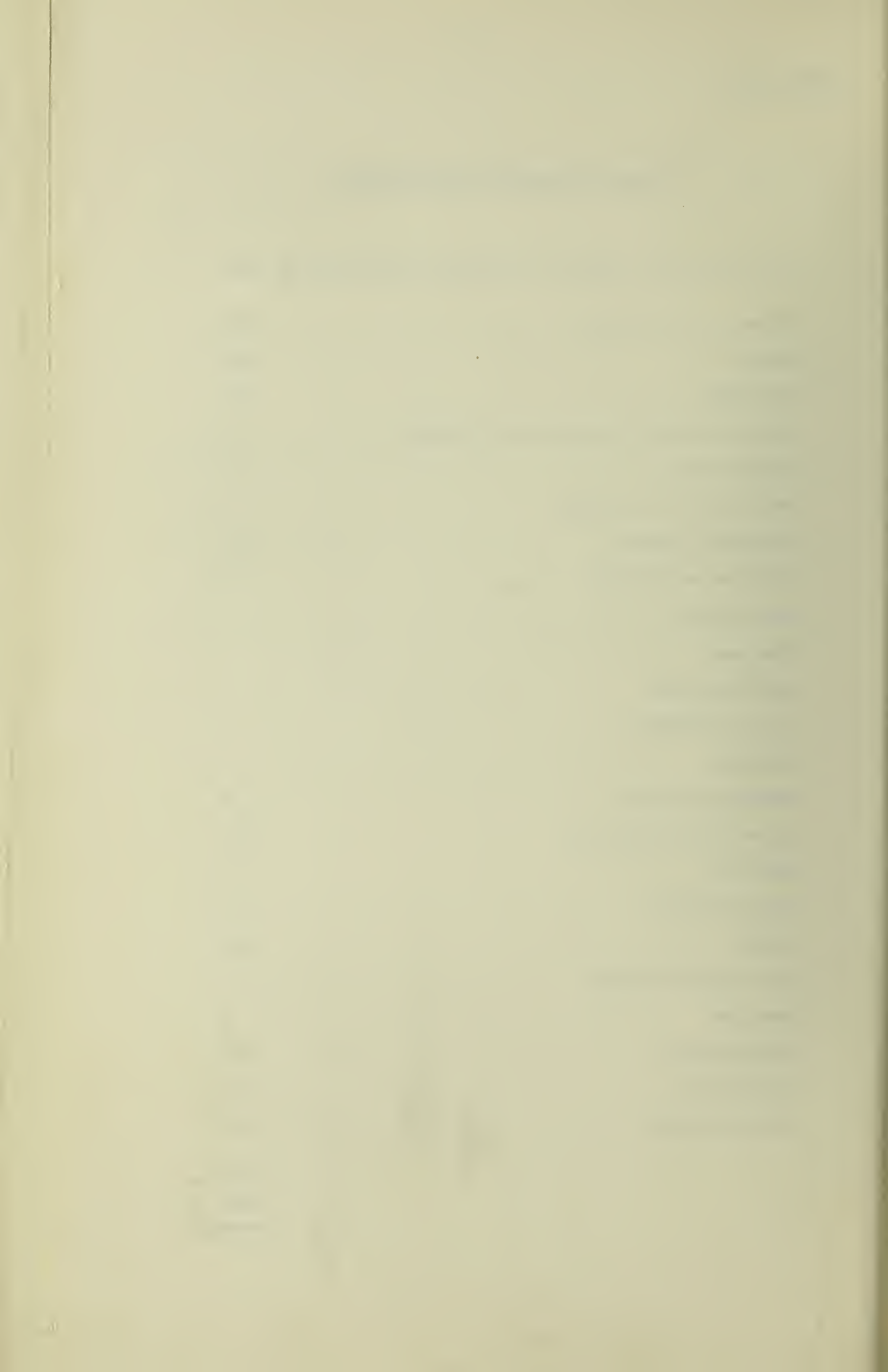


TABLE NO. 2.

Weights of House Refuse

<u>Month</u>	<u>Ashbins</u>	<u>Weight</u>		
		Tons	Cwts	Qrs.
January	12,502	266	0	0
February	10,771	224	0	0
March	13,174	268	0	0
April	9,653	204	0	0
May	10,930	226	0	0
June	13,077	272	0	0
July	10,471	216	0	0
August	13,096	270	0	0
September	10,535	216	0	0
October	10,514	216	0	0
November	13,413	278	0	0
December	9,882	221	0	0
<hr/>		<hr/>		
Total No. of Bins	138,018			
Total Weights		2,877	0	0



TABLE NO. 3.

ANALYSIS OF SALVAGE - 1954 - 1955.

Month	Paper						Metal						Various			
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s	d	T.	C.	Q.	£	s	d	T.	C.	Q.	£
April	9	2	2	59	6	2										
May	10	7	3	72	13	10	3	19	0	15	16	0				
June	17	3	19	115	4	7										
July	10	8	1	67	13	7										
August	10	19	3	74	11	4										
September	11	19	1	77	15	1										
October	11	5	1	78	4	2					7	6	15	0		1
													(tins)			
November	11	3	2	79	9	6	3	6	0	12	1	1				
December	10	4	0	71	8	0							17	0		1
													(tins)			
January	10	2	0	76	17	1							3	0		3
													(rags)			
February	10	15	3	80	18	1					7	6	13	0		
													(tins)			
March	9	15	2	74	13	3							2	0		3
													(rags)			
TOTAL	133	6	3	928	14	8	7	5	0	28	12	1	2	10	0	10

Table No. 4.

The total weight of unsound food was:-

	lbs.	Ozs.
1 tin Apricots	1	0
Beef	27	0
3 tins Beans	3	0
Iced Biscuits	42	0
Cream Biscuits	124	0
Butter	3	8
Shoulder Bacon	5	0
8 tins of Corned Beef	43	12
Cheese	2	0
6 tins of Cherries	3	4
1 tin of Cream		8
24 packets of Dates	12	0
4 tins of Damsons	4	12
2 tins of Figs	1	12
Figs	30	0
1 jar of Fruit Salad	1	0
17 Fishcakes	2	4
Fruit Cake	5	12
3 tins of Gooseberries	3	0
31 tins of Grapes	32	8
3 tins of Gravy Salt	1	8
18 tins of Ham	201	0
Ham	9	0
Boiled Ham	10	8
Icing Sugar	3	0
15 jars of Jam	15	0
4 tins of Luncheon Meat	3	12
5 tins of Lobster	2	0
8 tins of Condensed Milk	4	0
12 tins of Evaporated Milk	12	0
Margarine	1	0
5 tins of Mincemeat	4	0
2 tins of Oranges		8
2 tins of Ox Tongues	12	0
2 jars of Ox Tongue Spread		4
44 tins of Plums	60	4
9 tins of Peas	9	12
7 tins of Pears	11	8
1 tin of Peaches	1	0
1 tin of Pilchards		8
1 tin of Prunes	1	0
1 tin of Creamed Rice	1	0
5 tins of Steak	5	0
Pork Sausages	13	12
6 cartons of Sugar	6	0
1 tin of Sheeps Tongues		12
2 tins of Strawberries	2	0
1 jar of Potted Salmon		2
1 tin of Soup	1	0
92 tins of Tomatoes	59	8
7 tins of Tongue	24	3
Jellied Veal		8
3 jars of Pickled Walnuts	2	0
3 tins of Suncho	1	8
1 tin of Nescafe		4
1 tin of Bournvita		4
1 bottle of Vinegar	Half Pint	

830 5

TABLE NO. 5.

Animals Slaughtered
July to December, 1954.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
53	7	147	138

Meat Condemned
July to December, 1954.

<u>Quantity and Kind</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>lbs. Ozs.</u>	
1 Beasts Head less Tongue	Tuberculosis	25	
3 sets of Beasts Lungs less Heart	-do-	45	
1 set of Beasts Mesenterics	-do-	20	
1 part of Beasts Liver	Cirrhosis	2	
1 set of Beasts Mesenterics	Tuberculosis	20	
2 sets of Beasts Lungs, Heart & Fat	-do-	40	
1 Beasts Head and Tongue	-do-	30	
1 set of Sheeps Lungs	Abscesses	2	
1 set of Beasts Lungs	-do-	10	
1 part Beasts Liver	Cirrhosis	1	8
2 sets Beasts Lungs and Fat	Tuberculosis	50	
1 part Beasts Liver	Cirrhosis	2	
1 set Beasts Mesenterics	Tuberculosis	15	
2 Pigs Kidneys	Hydronephrosis	4	
1 Pigs Liver and Lungs	Cysts	5	
1 Middle Cut Rib Pork	Oedematous	13	
1 part Beasts Liver	Cirrhosis	1	8
1 set Beasts Lungs	Abscesses	15	
1 part Beasts Liver	Cirrhosis	4	
Total -		305	0

TABLE NO. 6.

Factories

Fifty-seven mechanical and seventeen non-mechanical factories are on the register in the district, composed of the following:-

Mechanical Power

Printers	1
Automobile Engineers	3
Laundry	1
General Engineers	2
Joiners	6
Rug Manufacturer	1
Bakehouses	5
Leather Goods Makers	4
Food Preparation Premises	8
Oil Refinery	1
Shoddy Manufacturer	1
Mungo Manufacturer	1
Blacksmith	1
Upholsterer	2
Rug Material Manufacturer	1
Sports Good Manufacturer	1
Dressmaker	1
Sheet Metal Worker	1
Wagon Repairer	1
Wool Spinners	2
Cloth Dyer	1
Wire Spring Maker	1
Watch Repairer	1
Fireplace Maker	1
Railway Wagon and Coach Body Builder	1
Plumber	1
Boot and Shoe Repairers	6
Glassblower	1
<hr/>	
Total -	57
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Non-Mechanical Power

Cycle Repairers	2
Stonemason	1
Plumbers	2
Rag Sorter	1
Sports Goods Maker	1
Dressmaker	1
Baker	1
Painters and Decorators	5
Tailors	3
<hr/>	
	17
<hr/>	

TABLE NO. 7.

Register	Register	No. of Applications at 2.3.54.	No. of Applications at 31.3.55.
1.	Overcrowding Numerical	2	3
2.	Overcrowding Sexual and inadequate accommodation. (The Council have adopted a standard of their own. Many cases in this class are not over-crowded under the Housing Act, 1936).	10	21
3.	Young Persons in Lodgings	35	48
4.	Aged Persons for bungalows and two- bedroom type	29	34
5.	Persons residing outside the district and employed in Horbury	59	71
6.	Persons residing outside the district and employed outside the district	94	110
7.	Applications in General	118	115
8.	Sunset houses	50	57
		397	459

TABLE NO. 8.

Atmospheric Pollution for 1954.

Month	Sulphur Deposit Mgs./1,000 sq. cms.	Grit Deposit Tons per sq. mile	Atmospheric Smoke Pollution Mgs./cub.metre
January	30.8	21.91	0.143
February	23.2	25.74	0.176
March	27.2	12.19	0.105
April	19.7	7.41	0.080
May	14.3	17.38	0.080
June	10.2	X	0.054
July	16.5	11.31	0.047
August	9.6	18.51	0.052
September	14.2	13.10	0.050
October	13.7	17.98	0.074
November	19.2	22.34	0.193
December	26.4	28.34	0.120
	225.0	196.21	1.174

X - container blown over.

TABLE NO. 9.

Rainfall for 1954.

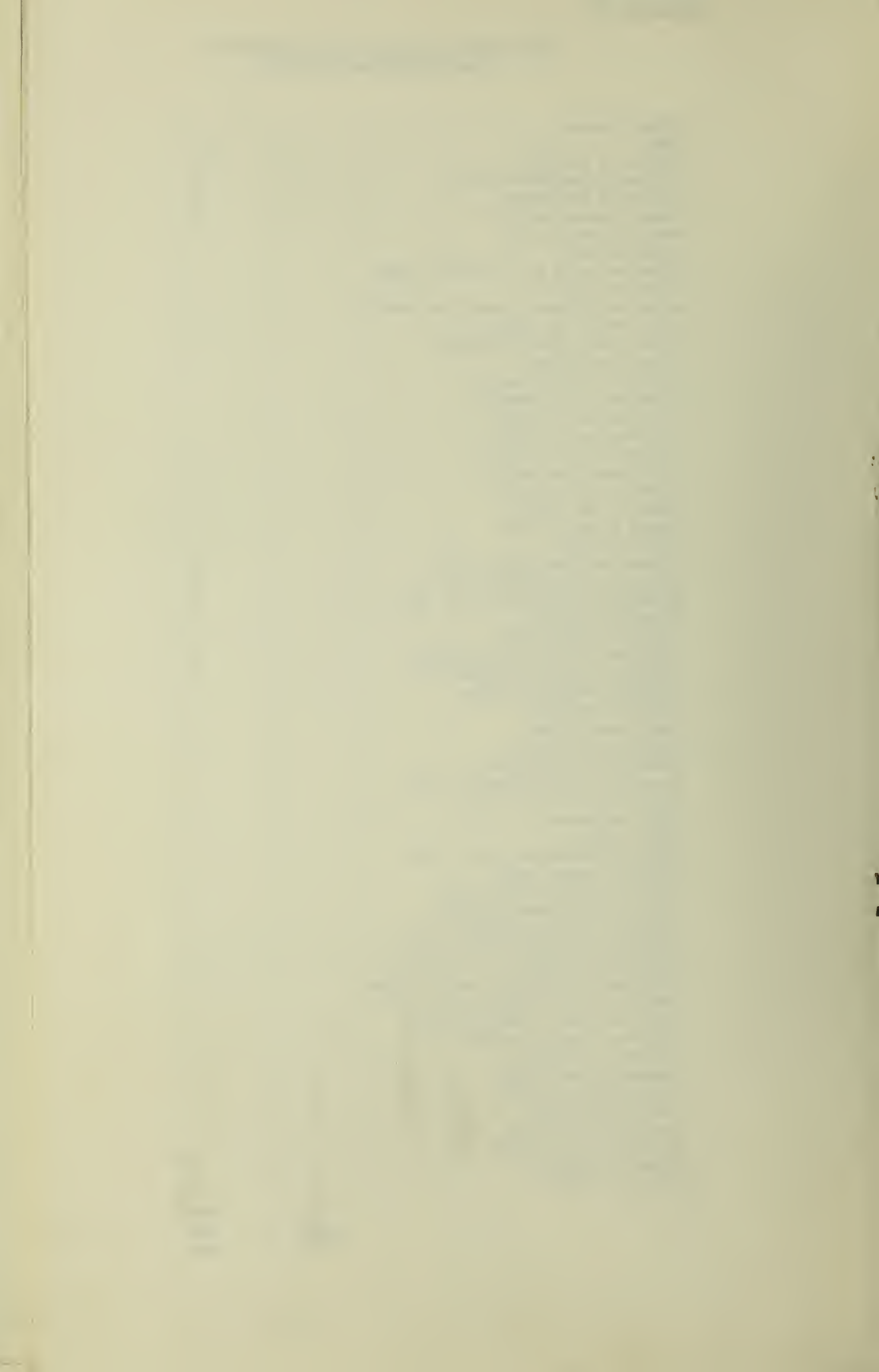
The heaviest daily rainfall was on the 28th May, 1954, when 1.42 inches of rain fell.

Month	Rainfall in inches	No. of days on which rain fell
January	1.06	17
February	2.08	20
March	1.73	18
April	0.27	7
May	2.77	16
June	1.03	12
July	1.46	17
August	5.39	20
September	1.97	21
October	3.41	19
November	4.15	23
December	2.56	19
	28.84	209

Work carried out under the Supervision
of the Sanitary Inspector.

Choked drains	7
Damp	11
Defective Ashbins	154
Rat and Mouse Infestations	27
Defective Brickwork	4
Water Closets provided	16
Wash Basins provided	1
Baths provided	2
Defective soil and rainwater pipes	7
Defective Doors	2
Defective Kitchen ranges and hearths	3
Infestations of Vermin	19
Water Closet drains provided	12
Defective drains	6
Defective W.C. Pedestals	7
Defective Pail Closets	1
Defective W.C. flushes	1
W.C. flushes provided	1
Defective W.C. cisterns	9
Soil Pipes provided	1
Accumulations of refuse	3
Water in the Cellar	4
Sewage in the Cellar	3
Choked Gullies	6
Inspection Chambers provided	15
Defective Eavesgutters	10
Breaches of Factories Act, 1937.	3
Defective Roofs	8
Defective Wallplaster	2
Defective Sink Bench Surrounds	3
Defective sink waste pipes	1
Defective chimney stacks	5
Defective windows	1
Burst water pipes	2
Defective ceilings	5
Leaking supply cistern	1
Breach of Pet Animals Act, 1951	1
Insufficient ventilation	1
Smoke nuisances	9
Unfit houses	4
Breach of Petroleum Acts, 1928	1
Defective water taps	1
Sink waste drains provided	5
Defective sink waste drains	2
Rainwater drains provided	1
Defective and choked W.C. drains	4
Defective woodwork	2
Defective inspection chamber covers	2
Rodding eyes provided	1
Fresh air inlet cowls provided	1
Wire vent cages provided	1
Downpipes provided	2
Dangerous brick heads	1
Manure pits provided	1
Defective boilers	1
Fire grates provided	1
Defective fire grates	1
Misuse of ashbins	2
Noise in walls	1

Total - 409



Work Carried out on Council Houses under
the Supervision of the Surveyor
from January 1954 to December 1954.

Defective fencing	7
Defective fireplaces	99
Defective windows, frames and catches	72
Defective spoutings and fallpipes	62
Defective draining boards	30
Defective clothes posts	38
Defective doors	43
Defective plastering	84
Defective concrete floors	5
Defective cylinders	11
Defective waste pipes	75
Defective locks and door furniture	103
Defective roofs and chimney pots	85
Defective W.C.s and flush pipes	25
Defective paths	8
Defective gas boilers	32
Defective taps	10
Defective W.C. seats	20
Defective cement rendering	5
Defective sink tiling	1
Defective tile surrounds	32
Defective weather boards and thresholds	18
Defective gates	18
Defective floors	10
Gas leaks	35
Defective boilers and burst pipes	78
Electrical defects	94
Choked gully and fresh air inlets	11
Defective pointing	25
Defective firebricks	18
Defective ovens	6
Defective skirtings	6
Defective cisterns	17
Defective firegrates	23
Defective washbasins and sinks	5
Defective step	1
Re-fix lavatory basin	5
Re-fix W.C. seats	6
Defective internal decoration	1
Defective ball-valves	7
Choked drains	5
Defective ashpan	1
Defective croels and cords	2
Flue pipes removed	1
Defective sink plugs	1
Defective letter plates	1
Defective gas cooker taps	1
Defective stop taps	1

1,244

Of these, 943 have been allocated to contractors and 301 to direct labour.

This is a decrease of 87 repairs compared with 1953.

Of these repairs, 880 were carried out on pre-war Council houses and 364 on post-war houses.

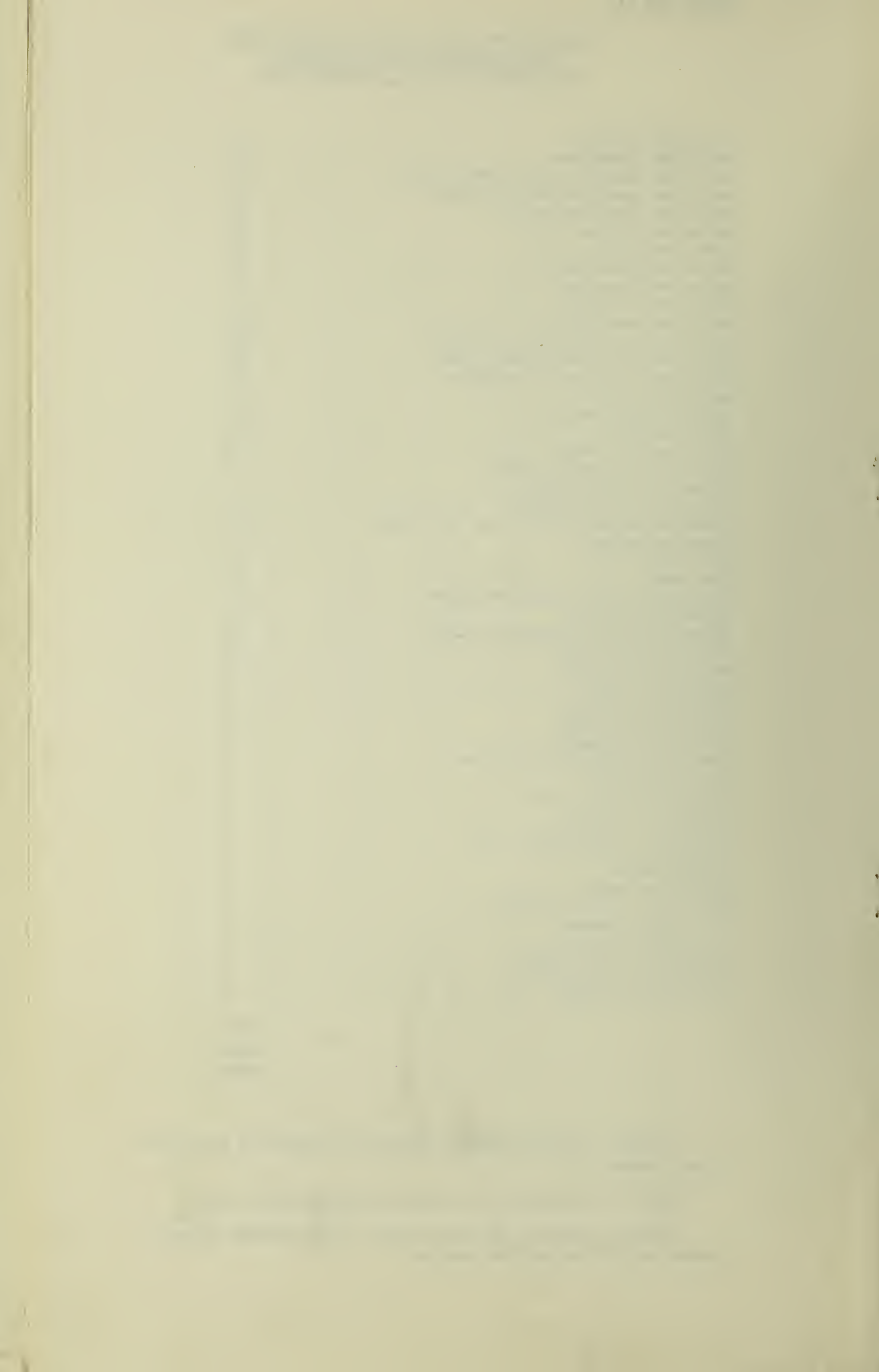


TABLE NO. 12.

Miscellaneous

Number of Milk Distributors in the district	15
" Meat Retail Vehicles	5
" Food Hawkers registered	15
" Fish Fryers	11
" Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act for sale of preserved food and ice-cream	32
" Bakehouses	8
" Public Houses and licensed premises	17
" Pet Animals Shops	2
" Rag Flock premises licences and registrations	4
" Hairdressers	10
" Piggeries	30
" Certificates granted under Rent Repairs Act, 1954.	3
" Certificates of Revocation under Rent Repairs Act, 1954.	2

During the period 1st January, 1954, to 31st December, 1954, the following samples were purchases in the district by the County Staff of the Weights and Measures Department:-

<u>Milk</u>		<u>Drugs</u>		<u>Other Foods</u>	
Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
20	1	0	0	6	0

The sample of milk referred to in the above Schedule as "adulterated" was found to contain 2.73% fat, and a caution was issued by the Clerk to the County Council to the farmer (producer) concerned.

